



The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1842

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22, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

No. 15,037.

號五月七年一十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1911.

日十初月六年三統宣

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered
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Insurance in Force \$37,855,385.00.
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Insurance Fund 8,218,312.00.

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong,
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B. W. TAPE, Esq., Macao and the
District Secretary, Philippines.

Alexandra Building.

C. Lawder, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.,
Hongkong, November 16 1909. 1424.

THE CHRISTIAN BURIAL QUESTION.

Missionary Association's
Attitude.

The Hongkong Missionary Association
held its quarterly meeting last evening.
Towards the close there was mentioned
the recent case of Christian burial, as to which
"had faith" had been alleged by a member
of the Sanitary Board.

The members of the Association were
greatly perturbed; but it was pointed out
that they had no power over persons or
societies or churches: the Association
being only voluntary and mainly for con-
sultation.

A Committee was appointed with a view
to getting recommended, at the earliest
possible time, a uniform understanding and
practice, with regard to this and related
procedure in connection with Chinese.

ALARM IN CANTON.

A curious accident in Canton last week
led to very serious results. By some means
or other a number of weapons in the
possession of the guard of the Kwang Hip
exploded; it was evidently an accident.
The volley was heard by some of the people
near by, who, without knowing what had
happened, thought there was another out-
break. They therefore, suddenly set about
closing their shops, with the result that
there was soon a panic. This was contagi-
ous, and so far did the confusion go that
three of the gates of the city were closed.
This was done without the order of the
Viceroy. It happened that that very day
a shop, in which many poor people had
invested small sums, had closed its doors;
the partners deciding to announce them-
selves bankrupt. In consequence there were
crowds of people gathered round the shop,
shouting that they had been swindled out of
their savings and demanding their money.
The police came hastily upon the scene,
and presently had the situation well in
hand, but for some time there was con-
fusion and there might have been trouble.
The officials themselves were somewhat
alarmed; and showed this by sending out
during the whole of the succeeding night a
number of patrols, whose duty it was to
man the walls over the city gates, and also
to watch lest there should be any indica-
tions of trouble.

It was announced some few evenings ago
in the China Mail that there was a panic in
Canton and some of the better class families
were sending away their relatives. It is
likely that this was the occasion referred
to. It is very obvious, if this report is
true, that the nerves of the natives in
Canton are just now very much unstrung.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
Builders of Steamers up to 1000 Tons.
Tugs, Launches, Barges, Motor Boats.
Castings, Forgings, Roofs, Bridge Work and
Engineering Work and Repairs of
every description.
ONE STEAM-LAUNCH & ONE LIGHTER FOR SALE.
Also complete pneumatic Riveting Plant.

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CONDENSED MILK CO.**
CHAM (Switzerland) AND LONDON.
Another Famous Product
of the above Company
is its
**STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK.**
A Trial of which will satisfy
you of its
EXCELLENCE.



LARGEST SALE
IN THE
WORLD.

As a guarantee of Quality.
SEE THE
Milkmaid
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Hongkong, December 1, 1910.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday
excepted).
CANTON TO HONGKONG—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.
MACAO TO HONGKONG—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.
MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.
CANTON TO MACAO—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.
CANTON TO WUCHOW—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A.M.
WUCHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 A.M.
The s.s. SUI TAI leaving on Sundays at 12.30 P.M. connects with the excursion
steamer returning from Macao at 6 P.M.
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
HOTEL MANSON'S Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, May 4, 1911. 13

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under a
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supervision of an experienced French Chef.

PARTICULARS AND RATES on application to MANAGER.
L. GAMEAU Proprietor. N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.
Hongkong, October 3 1908. 13

GRAND HOTEL

NO. 2, Queen's Road Central.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ENTIRELY under European management. Situated in the most central position.
Large and airy Rooms, luxuriously furnished, Electric Light and Fans through-
out. Sanitary arrangements of the latest pattern.
CULINARY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
Ladies Afternoon Tea Rooms. Special rates for married families on application to
the Manager.
CHARGES MODERATE.
F. REICHMANN Proprietor.
Telephone No. 197. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS COMFORT, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, November 10, 1909. 1374

WING ON Co.,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS. EXPORT AND IMPORT MERCHANTS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEW SHIPMENTS OF
Drapery, Grocery, Ironmongery, Crockery, Glass and
China Ware, Furniture, Watches & Clocks.

The Cheapness and quality of their Goods have no equal.
209-213, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
197 & 198, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, (Trams pass the Door).
Hongkong, August 15, 1910. 773

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Fig. Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and
37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1909. 1124

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

This Temperance Hotel has been established to meet the requirements of those who desire
all the conveniences and advantages of the modern Hotels at moderate charges.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GRAND,
HONGKONG.

O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

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**THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY,
HONGKONG.**
SOLE AGENTS FOR
**THE BELDAM PACKING & RUBBER COMPANY,
LONDON.**
Contractors to the Admiralty and Leading Shipping Companies.
Sole Patentees and Manufacturers of the following Specialities:
Pilot Packing, Serpent Packing, Sceptre Packing,
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PACKINGS & JOINTINGS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
Office & Show Room: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.
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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box
constitutes one of the
most acceptable Pre-
sents to those at
Home.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED
FOOCHOW TEA.

Prices:—Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.
Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00.

SUMMER REQUISITES

Prickly Heat Lotion and Powder
Safe Remedies for Allaying the Irritation.

Sun Glasses. Sun Glasses.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

For the Bath and All Toilet Purposes.

Delicately Perfumed.—Half Pint Bottles, 60 cents.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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Bakers, Confectioners, Caterers,
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THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAI,
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in
Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent
island for forty miles.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Terms.—From \$5 per day. Max. Telephone Add: "Peaceful."
Town Office. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD.
Hongkong, February 8, 1908.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 275 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Annual Clearance Sale.

FAIRALL & CO.

MONDAY, JULY 3rd

PRIOR TO STOCK-TAKING.

Enormous Reductions in All Depts.

Washing Materials, Embroideries, Winter Suitings,
Millinery, Underlinen, etc., etc.
2, PEDDER STREET. Telephone 644.

MARINE-MOTORS

CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

BOLINDER'S DIRECT REVERSIBLE CRUDE OIL
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MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL FORM OF MARINE PROPULSION.

A sea voyage of 22 days, without once stopping the engine, has been made by
the "Crudoleo" fitted with a BOLINDER direct reversible engine.

POWERS FROM 5 H.P.—500 H.P.

FUEL CONSUMPTION 2 ct. mex. per H.P. Hour.

FAY & BOWEN Kerosene engines and lighting sets.

FERRO Gasoline (Petrol) engines for pleasure and speed craft.

ALL TYPES OF MOTOR CRAFT DESIGNED AND BUILT.
ESTIMATES FREE.

ULDERUP & SCHLÜTER,

Office: 21, Connaught Road.

Hongkong, June 13, 1911.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER, ICE HOUSE LANE.

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Select Views of Hongkong and South China.

Special Department for Developing and Printing for Amateurs.

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Always carry a large and varied Stock of

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JEWELLERY

SOUVENIR-SPOONS.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER SEEN IN HONGKONG.

Prices right.

THE CLUB HOTEL.

Best Attention Paid to Guests.

No. 5, Bund. YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, March 1, 1911.

THE WELL-KNOWN HORSE HEAD BRAND.

BASS'
ALE.



GUINNESS'
STOUT.

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CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

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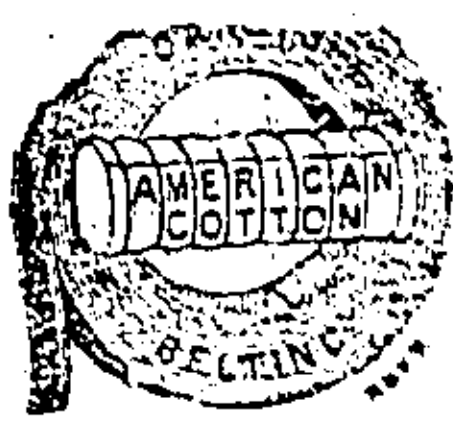
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NEW SELECTIONS OF
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HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.
FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
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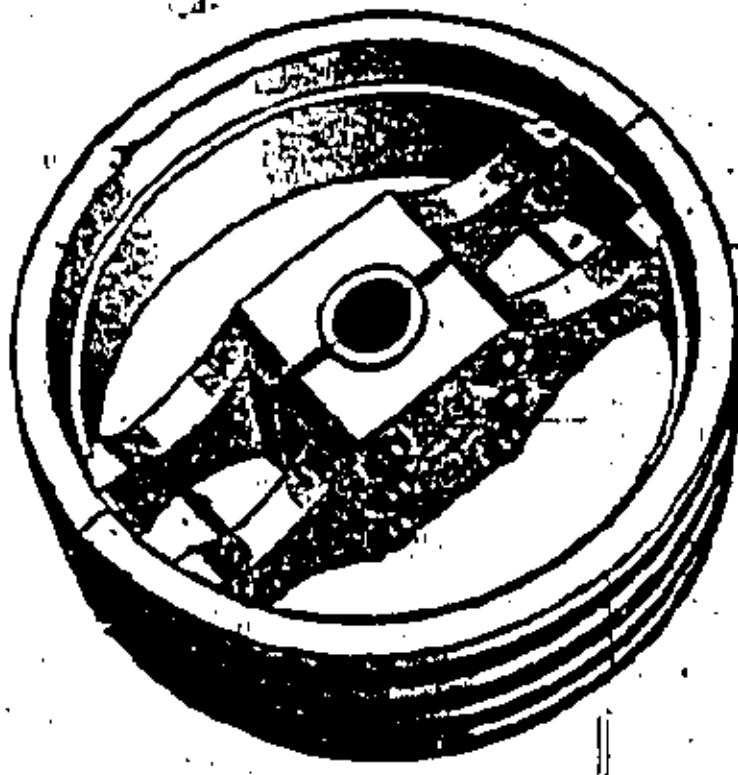
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SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

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BELTING -**

MADE BY THE
GANDY BELT MANUFACTURING CO.,
BRACEMER, ENGLAND.
IS THE ONLY ORIGINAL. HOLDS THE WORLD'S RECORDS.
21 Prizes Awarded.
SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE ENGLISH.

DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS.

ALL SIZES
TO FIT ALL
SIZED SHAFTS
IN STOCK.

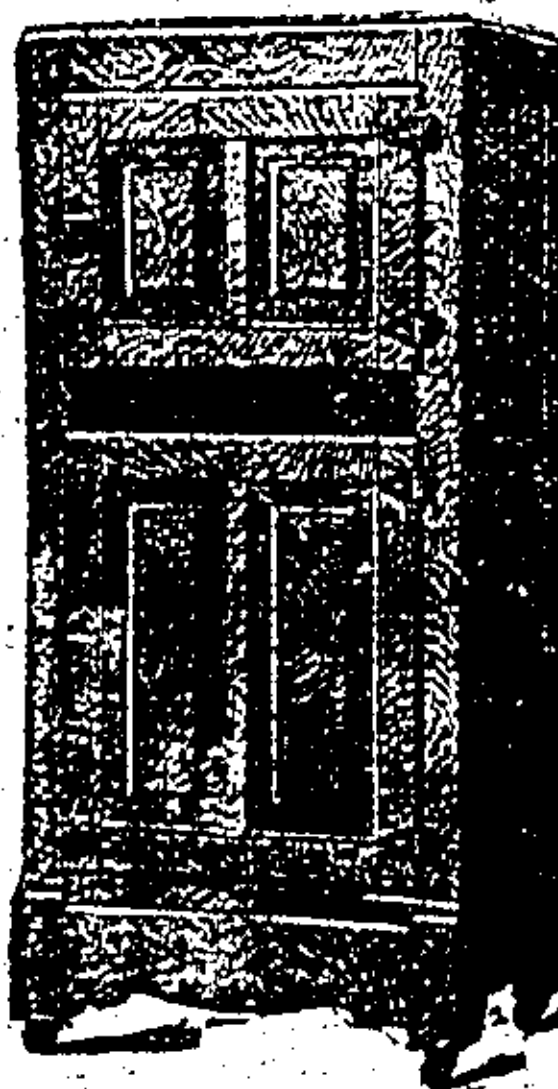


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HAD ON
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TO THE
SOLE AGENTS

MELOHERS & CO.

FOR THE HOT SEASON!!!

|| If you like a cold drink go and get an

**ICE
BOX****A NEW LOT**

"HAS JUST ARRIVED."

ALL SIZES TO BE HAD AT

REASONABLE PRICES

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING
CUTLERY - SEE SPY 26 & 27
KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING
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JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS," LONDON.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

PRINTERS

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

(each of)

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPEC-
TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

5, Wyndham Street.

European Supervision

Moderate Prices

Intimations.

**mitsu bishi CUSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)****COAL DEPARTMENT.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OUEL MUTARE, YO-
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AGENCIES:

YOKOHAMA: M. Asada, Esq.

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Co.

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Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

Y. SHIBUYA,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, April 29, 1911.

PEAK HOTEL.

GRAND OPEN AIR

CONJURING ENTERTAINMENT

BY

CHING LING FOO

AND

HIS TRAINED STAFF.

THURSDAY, 6th July, at 9.30 p.m.

Santa.....\$2.00.

Booking at S. MOUTRIE & CO.
Hongkong, July 3, 1911.

816

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the above-named Company
will be held at the Hongkong Hotel at 12
Noon on SATURDAY, the 8th day of
July, when the following resolutions which
were passed at the Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Company held on the 17th
day of June, 1911, will be submitted for
confirmation as special resolutions:—

1. That Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., be
wound up voluntarily.

2. That the partners in the firm of
Messrs Percy Smith, Seth and
Fleming, of Hongkong, be appointed
Liquidators, with power for any one
of them to exercise any of the
powers of such Liquidators.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN T. ANDREW,
General Manager.

Hongkong, June 30, 1911.

860

Have you tried our

CORNER BEEF,

CORNER PORK,

BEEF SAUSAGES

AND PORK SAUSAGES.

Send us your trial orders. We

guarantee entire satisfaction.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Hongkong, November 12, 1910.

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Popular

ASAHI BEER

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SOLE AGENTS

mitsu bussan KAISHA

Hongkong, December 17, 1910.

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LONDON IN 2000 A.D.

What will London be like a century
hence? These two humorous pen and
pencil, Mr. John Russell and Mr. Walter
Emanuel, supply their answers to the ques-
tion in the little show entitled "London
in the Year 2000," arranged in the grounds
of the Festival of Empire at the Crystal
Palace.

The London of the year 2000 as vi-
sualised by Mr. Russell's facile brush is a
wild and wonderful city in which all the
features of present-day life are magnified
and exaggerated. The exterior of the
houses bristle with complicated mechanical
and scientific contrivances for saving time
and labour and for the supply of chemical
necessaries which have taken the place of
food and fresh air.

The blocks of flats have grown up like
Jack's beanstalk, and the tops of Corker-
mingtons are lost in the clouds. Every flat
has everything of daily use laid on from
State stores, spire tangle of tubes entwine
the building. The flat-tops of the blocks
are aeroplane stations, with a regular
service of sky omnibuses to every part of
the world. The grass for looking on at
games instead of playing them and the ap-
plication of mechanical power to every
human service have produced a race of men
without muscles, whose arms and legs have
shrunk to match thickness.

The River Thames, unnecessary now that
all commerce is air borne, has been drained
and converted into a rollercoasting track,
only a little puddle of it having been re-
tained as a sample of twentieth century con-
ditions. Social reform has made enormous
progress, and the prison has become a rest
cure establishment de luxe, where the
criminal, waited on hand and foot, supplied
with every comfort, lolls at his ease amid
beautiful surroundings that cannot but
appeal to his better nature.

The child burglar is confined in a beauti-
ful nursery with a big doll's house and a set
of housebreaking tools, so that he may
perfect himself in his selected vocation.
Crime, it appears, has ceased to be con-
sidered reprehensible, and the advertise-
ments on the front of the Notoriety Theatre
announce that every performer has qualified
for his or her part by some conspicuous
felony.

Another important State establishment
is the Crème de la Crème Registry Office,
which gives an idea of the development of
the domestic servant problem. Here por-
traits of the highly cultured twenty-first
century servants may be inspected, with
particulars of the places and conditions
they demand. There is an intellectual
nursemaid who is willing to enter a family
where "One baby only is kept." In com-
petition with the attractions of the prison
de luxe there is a palace for young-age
pensioners, but this splendid establishment
is housed in temporary premises until the
House of Lords is available for the
purpose.

The County Council's Aldwych Estate
has grown into a forest, in which all sorts
of wild animals roam at large among the
rank vegetation and the multitudinous
signboards advertising building sites, the
sporting regulations and the meets of the
Council's packs of wolf and deer hounds.

Shops have grown to mammoth pro-
portions, and the advertisement of John
Bull's Stores, of which the proprietor is
Herr Johann Bull, gives the dimen-
sions of the establishment as "two
miles long, one and a half miles deep,
and one mile high." There are electric
trains on each floor, and a mountain
railway carries customers to the top floor.
"We don't want your money! We only
want the pleasure of seeing you!" is the
motto of the emporium.

There are smaller shops for the sale of
up-to-date articles. One shop specialises
in the "Pocket Phonograph of Everyday
Phrases," which saves mouth wear. The
purchaser merely presses one of a number
of buttons and the little instrument produces
any one of the phrases in common use, such
as "Very well, thank you," "What did you
think of the Academy?" which at present
have to be spoken. The hat shop of the
period will attract attention. The latest
creation it displays is a straw ex-
tinguisher design several feet high, which
has a look-out place cut in the side so
that the wearer may see where she is going.
This shop also specialises in portable, com-
modious "hat houses," which are erected
in the gardens of customers whose houses
are not big enough for their hats.

The fruit and flower shops of the year
2000 show great development. Two of the
latest products are a rose that smells like
an onion and a "pipsless lemon." But the
greatest triumph of all is a "Melonless
Pip," of which a perfect example is on
exhibition.—Daily Mail.

HEIGHT OF VARIOUS PEOPLES.

A Berlin paper publishes the results of
investigations by a physicist, Professor
Möhrling, on the average height of differ-
ent peoples. According to this authority,
the Anglo-Saxon race holds the record.
On an average the English workman is
1.74 metres in height, or 5 ft. 8 in. Taking
various occupations, the Englishman
averages 1.70 metres, Norwegians, Danes
and Dutchmen average 1.66 metres,
together with the Swiss, Russians, French
and Belgians. Spaniards bring up the rear,
with a height 1.57 metres. The Pomeranians
are said to be the tallest, while the Bavarians
are the smallest of the European races.

One peculiarity the German professor
notes in this "in England the workmen
are generally taller than the shopkeeping
class, while in France the contrary is the
case, the difference being about two per-
centage.



Obtainable everywhere

SOLE AGENTS

mitsu bussan KAISHA

Hongkong, December 17, 1910.

1911

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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
State Coal and General Packers.
PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wai" Coal Storage.
Cedex 100
A.B.C. 4TH & 5TH EDITIONS.
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.
Telegraphic Address:
"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, For Account of Madame SUZANNE, on

THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
the 6th and 7th July, 1911, commencing each day at 10 A.M. until 12 o'clock Noon, at 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor, (entrance in Zeland Street).—

THE WHOLE OF HER
VALUABLE STOCK-IN-TRADE,

Consisting of:
Hats, Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, Sprays, Veiling, Special Chiffons for Evening Gowns, Nets, Jeta, Cravats, Collars, Zephyrs, &c., &c., and a few made-up Costumes;
Also
All the Shop Fittings, including Glass Show Cases, Figures, Mirrors, Stands, Sashies, Tables, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 19, 1911. 85

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, For Account of Mr LEFFERTS KROX, on

THURSDAY,
the 6th July, 1911, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.—

ONE RICHARD BRASIER
MOTOR CAR,
(French make), 2 Cylinders, 10-12 Horse Power, in excellent condition and perfect running order.
Inspection by appointment.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 28, 1911. 850

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,
the 8th July, 1911, at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.—

A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising:—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Hand-embroidered, Bedspreads, Lace Curtains, Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Ladies' Nightdresses, Chemises, Knickers, and Sundry Household Linens, &c., &c., E.P. on Nickel Silver Table Plate and Cutlery, E.P. Ware, Enamelled Ware, Table Glassware, Toilet Sets, Travelling Trunks, Copying Press, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.;
Also
One Gold Filled Repeater Watch, One Silver Chronograph Watch, One Frimoid Binoocular in Case; and
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 1, 1911. 856

NOTICE

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

AND

BOOK-BINDING

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THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY.

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Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.

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THE

CHINA MAIL

RAILWAY SOUVENIR.

Price 100,000,000 cents

To Let

TO LET.

FLATS in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap Rent.
New and Commodious SHOPS, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Cheap Rental.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, March 23, 1909. 408

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 & 96, PRAYA EAST. Apply
CHATER & MODY.
Hongkong, December 6, 1910. 1474

TO LET.

HOUSE to let in KNUITSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 15, 1911. 790

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 4, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 1, 1911. 1062

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9A, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
Apply to
NG YUEN HING.
64, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, May 16, 1911. 850

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vœux Road CENTRAL.
GODOWN in MAISON LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate.
FOUR ROOMS on Ground Floor of College Chambers for Offices (2 minutes from Clock Tower) can be let separately. Rent moderate.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 22, 1911. 558

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 1, 1911. 709

TO LET.

NO. 24, D'AGUILAR STREET suitable for godown, etc., occupied by Vienna Cafe Co. last.
Apply to
YEE SANG FAT & CO.,
34, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, June 29, 1911. 853

TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
KENNEDY, 70A, THE PEAK; Seven Rooms; Large Verandah; American heating apparatus installed, making the house dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens. Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes walk from tram, 7 minutes by rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, cool in summer warm in winter.
Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 1, 1911. 108

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.
SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Moderate Rents, PRAYA EAST—Corner of Observation Place. The Tram stop at the door. Also new EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.
OFFICES in KINGS BUILDINGS, 4th Floor.
9 & 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.
GREGGAN, 39, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS to let at Blue Buildings 4A, PRAYA EAST.
19, CONDUIT ROAD.
FLAT in Blue Buildings, 4, Praya East.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 1, 1911. 2

TO LET.

NO. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
BEACONSFIELD from 1st June, 1911. The EYRIE, No. 13, PEAK, newly painted and colour-washed.
OFFICES on Ground and 1st Floors, CHATER ROAD, (very central position). No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).
WOODLANDS' VILLA WEST, 25, Seymour Road.
FURNISHED HOUSE on BARRETT ROAD to let for 3 Months from 22nd July, 7 rooms.

TO LET.

FOR SALE, TOR CREST, at Peak, commanding magnificent view of the Harbour and adjacent islands.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, May 10, 1911. 16

TO LET.

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FURNISHED HOUSE on BARRETT ROAD to let for 3 Months from 22nd July, 7 rooms.

GEO. P. LAMMERT AUCTIONEER

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY,
the 6th July, 1911, commencing at 2.45 P.M., No. 13, DOCK TERRACE, Kowloon Docks.—
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
(Particulars from Catalogue),
Also
One Cottage Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
(On View from Monday, the 6th July, 1911.)
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, July 3, 1911. 870

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 7th June, 1911, commencing at 11 A.M., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.—
A QUANTITY OF
LADIES' AND GENTS' AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, July 4, 1911. 874

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 10th June, 1911, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.—
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Oak Overmantels, Brass Fenders, Lace Curtains, Carpets, etc., etc.
Extension Dining Table, Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Dinner Waggons, Bookcase, Desk, etc., etc.
Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble-top Washstands, Dressing Tables, etc., etc.,
Also
Two Underwood Typewriters.
One Remington Typewriter.
Two Oliver Typewriters.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
On View from Saturday, the 8th July.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, July 4, 1911. 875

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 10th day of July, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Rooms in DUNDRELL STREET, Victoria, Hongkong.
The following
VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate at To-kwa-wan in the Dependency of Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of ground situate at To-kwa-wan, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Marine Lot No. 85. Together with all the buildings thereon. Area over 140,000 Square feet. Term 75 years from the 31st day of October, 1904. Renewal for one further term of 75 years. Annual Crown Rent \$804.00. For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASIER,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 30, 1911. 856

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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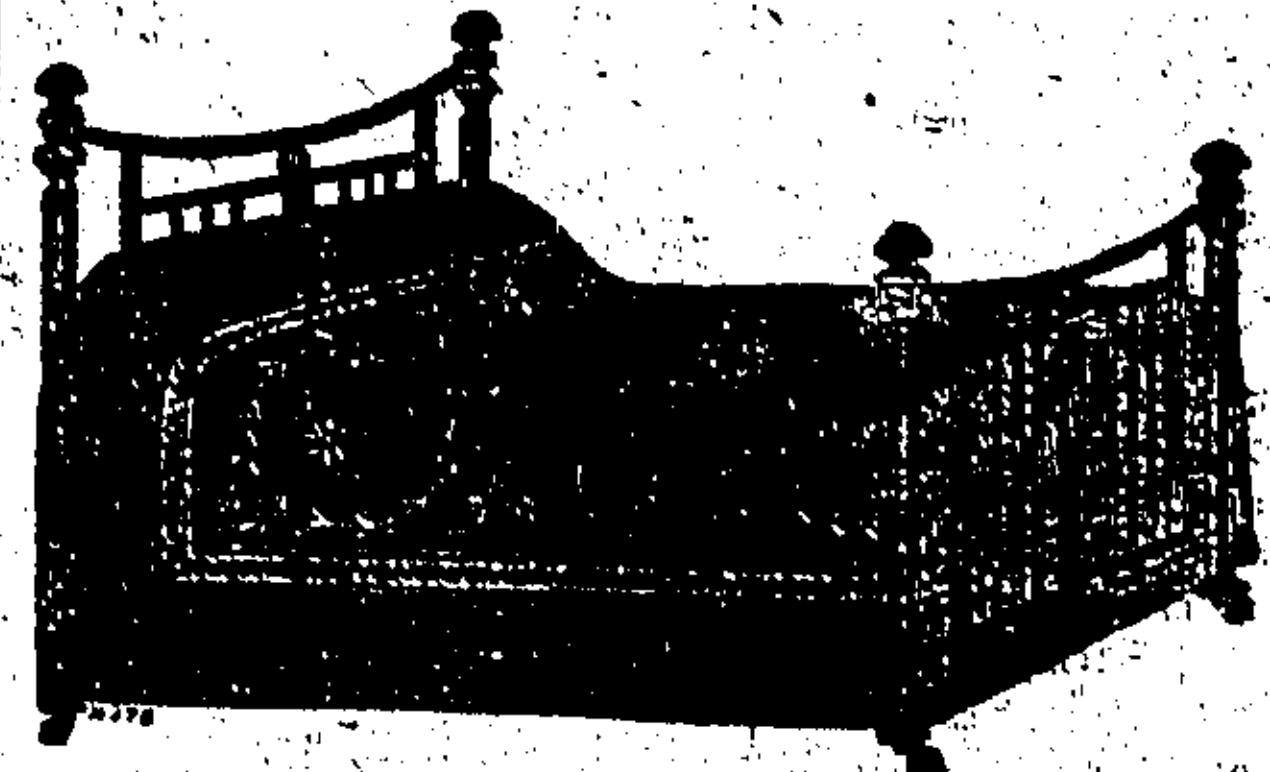
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Hongkong, June 30, 1911. 856

WHITEAWAY'S

A MONEY EARNING OFFER.
For Current Week Only.



Cotton-Bed Sheets, Special Value
Size 54 by 60 ins. Price \$3.75 pair
72 " 90 " " 5.00 "
90 " 100 " " 6.75 "
Profit Sharing Price \$3.25 \$4.25 \$6.00
YOUR SHARE OF PROFIT 75 Cts.

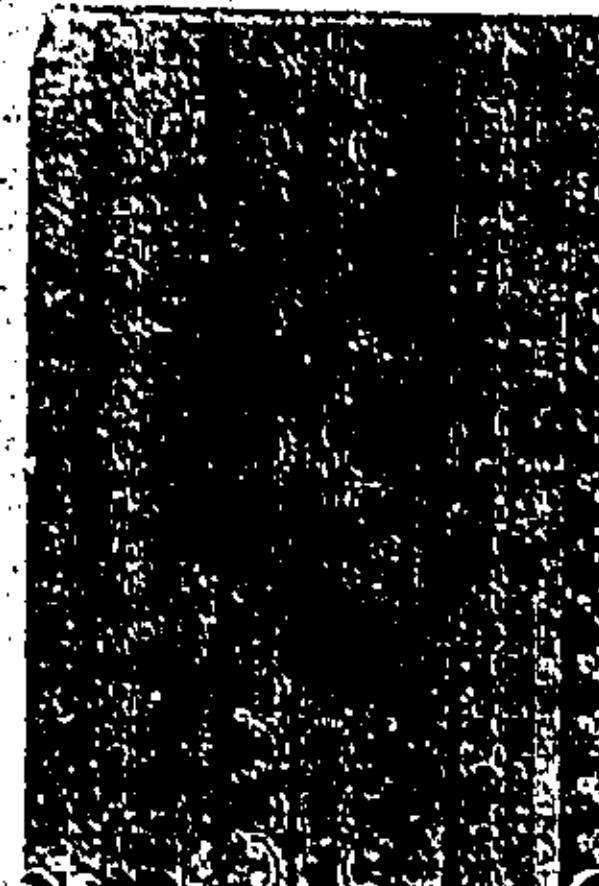
CUSHIONS.

TAPESTRY CUSHIONS
WITH SATEEN
BACK AND FRILL

Price \$2.00

Profit Sharing Price \$1.75

Your Share of Profit 25 cts.



Embroidered
Blouse
Lengths
Smart Lawn
Blouse Lengths
Handsomely
Embroidered
Price \$1.75

PROFIT SHARING
PRICE \$1.50
YOUR SHARE OF PROFIT 25 cts.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., 25, Des Vœux Road.

MUSIC AND THE MASSE.

Mr Balfour on Britain's Creative Power.

The fourth International Musical Congress, organised by the International Musical Society, was opened at the University of London by Mr A. J. Balfour. There was a large and distinguished gathering, which included many visitors from abroad. Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie said that the King's patronage of the congress was a sign of royal goodwill towards their art and an encouragement to every endeavour in its favour.

Mr. Balfour, after a welcome to the foreign delegates, said that there was a time when Britain bore its full share in the output of music, and when we were not behind our Continental friends in our contributions to the art; but during the eighteenth century, and in much of the nineteenth century, original production in British musical art centred in the main round the sermons in great cathedrals. There had been a change, however, and he could look back over the period of his own life and see how, year by year, more men of original productive capacity had come to the front in this country, until we could now look our Continental friends in the face and say that Britain at last was in process of taking its place among the great creative musical communities.

Music, continued Mr Balfour, was surely of all arts the one in which those who took an interest in its future, as well as those who had a learned knowledge of its past, might meet together and exchange ideas. It would be well worth while for all those who took a deep interest in aesthetic problems to put aside all the other arts, and concentrate on music, for the reason that they had got through centuries of discussion on matters literary and artistic, he would not say a jargon of criticism, but they employed terms as if they were of universal validity to literature, and to other arts, which had absolutely no meaning when applied to music. They could see such phrases as "romanticism," "classicism," "naturalism," and "impressionism," scattered up and down musical programmes at good-class concerts, but really they had no meaning, and no relevance to musical art. They were borrowed from literature, and when they were applied outside the scheme of literature to the aesthetics of music, then, in his opinion, they became, if not absolutely meaningless, as nearly unmeaning as possible. Music stood by itself, self-supporting, self-sufficient, not having to borrow either the terminology or the ideas from any of the sister arts.

The object of all art was the joy of human beings, and surely in these modern times music stood at the head of all the other arts, and had advantages which none of them could pretend to (appliance). The painter of pictures had to put his ideas upon canvas, which, from the very nature of the case, could only be in one place at one time, and at only one moment could it be given pleasure to a very limited number of human beings. Music was independent of space. They could have a symphony of Beethoven played in every musical centre in the world at the same time, if they cared, and if they could get a sufficiency of musicians capable of rendering it. Time did not touch it, nor did that other great barrier to the common nations' enjoyment of civilisation among the nations—the difference of language. All could understand the productions, whatever their mother tongue might be. He was perfectly certain that of all the arts and all the finer forms of imagination, that which showed music as the means of expression was the one which had the greatest future among the masses of all nations (loud applause).

GIVE IT A TRIAL.
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

WORLD'S DREADNOUGHTS.

Position in 1914.

The following are stated by Mr Burgoyne, editor of the Navy League Annual, to be the relative positions which the great naval Powers will hold in the matter of Dreadnoughts in 1914:—
Great Britain.....32 France.....18
Germany.....21 Japan.....8
United States.....12
The minor Powers may possibly stand thus:—
Russia.....4 Austria.....3
Italy.....4
The British Empire, says Mr Burgoyne, has twelve such vessels now in commission, four others to be commissioned this year, four more launched and to be commissioned next year, five more to be launched this year, four to be launched next year, and three to be laid down next year, giving the total of 32 Dreadnoughts to be in commission in 1914.

Germany has five Dreadnoughts in commission, four more to be commissioned this year and four each to be commissioned in the three succeeding years.
The United States now has four Dreadnoughts in commission and two coming into commission this year, and in each of the three following years.
Japan has two in commission, two

Flagship or Cape (Columbian) form: 800000 1000000

Essential Requisites during the Hot Summer Months.

WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

GIVES INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF FROM THE IRRITATION, AND EFFECTS A SPEEDY CURE. It has long held the reputation of being the most efficacious remedy obtainable. Our customers include many residents throughout India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements; besides the Far East.

Price 50 Cents and \$1.00 per Bottle.

WATSON'S
PULVOSMIDROSIS

This excellent preparation keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in the warmest weather, and removes the malodour of perspiration. It prevents and cures sore and blistered toes.

Price 25 Cents per Tin.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

BABY GRANDS

BY

Gors Kallmann.

Price \$900.

CASH

OR

Easy Payments.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LD.

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, April 18, 1907.

WM. POWELL,

LIMITED,

Gentlemen's Outfitters.

EVERYTHING

FOR

Gent's Wear

NEW NECKWEAR

NEW SOCKS

NEW SHIRTS, etc.

EXCLUSIVE GOODS.

MODERATE PRICES.

28, Queen's Road.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

15 P.M. to 8.45 P.M. AND
9.15 P.M. to 11.15 P.M.

THE FINEST and COOLEST
HALL in the COLONY.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESSES OF
THE FAR FAMED

Australian Huxham Trio

OLIVER OPERATIC & BURLESQUE
ENTERTAINERS

THE COLLIER SISTERS

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, July 8.—
Noon—Extraordinary General Meeting
of Geo. Farwick & Co., Ltd.
3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

MONDAY, July 10.—
2 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property
at To-kwa-wan.

TUESDAY, July 11.—
8.53 p.m.—Full moon.

SATURDAY, July 15.—
12.30 p.m.—Extraordinary General
Meeting of National Bank of China,
Ltd.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1911.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

THE yearly report on the foreign trade of China, written by Mr. J. L. CHALMERS, Statistical Secretary to the Inspectorate General of Customs, has now been issued, and a most interesting document it is. In his general comments Mr. CHALMERS makes reference to the speculation in rubber companies which began to take hold of the public in the last months of 1909 and ended so disastrously with the June settlement of 1910. This he regards as perhaps the most important fact in the commercial history of the year. By diverting a large capital from ordinary uses and, in the end, by the injury to credit caused by its collapse, the "rubber boom," says the writer, seems to have deprived legitimate trade of any chance it may have had of recovering from a long fit of depression. The extent of this dislocation of normal conditions may be gauged from the fact that during the six or seven months of the boom's duration some 35 local rubber companies, absorbing a capital of 20 million taels, were added to the list of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and a further large amount was paid locally for shares in London companies. Another circumstance which tied up capital was the continued speculation in opium which grew in strength with the progressive diminution of supplies of the drug.

A great deal of space is given to a recital of the trade conditions in the various commercial centres. These we cannot follow in detail. So far as Kwangtung is concerned, we gather that there were during the year large importations of foreign rice, while here, as elsewhere, the enhanced value of opium swells the figures materially, notwithstanding a large decrease in the quantity imported. Among exports from the Province, silk shows an important increase. Taking the eleven ports of Kwangtung and Kwongai, we find a distinct forward movement in the volume of trade, the total for the year being 280 million taels, compared with 257 million in 1909 and 255 million for the year prior to that. The net foreign imports have advanced by over eighteen million taels and the exports abroad

and to native ports by fourteen millions. The value of the whole trade of the country (excepting only re-exports abroad of foreign imports) has marked another great advance and stands for the year at 1,008 million taels. Turning to revenue, it is a gratifying sign to observe that the total collection—35,571,579 taels—exceeded that of 1909 by about 32,000 taels, and has been surpassed only by that of 1906. In view of the decline of 1,591,278 taels in opium duty and like, this result is acclaimed as proof of the expansion of general trade. China continues to be a better customer to foreign countries every year. The report informs us that the value of the direct foreign trade was Tls. 843,798,222, exceeding the total of 1907, the highest hitherto recorded, by 88.85 million taels. Foreign imports amounted to Tls. 462,964,894, giving an increase of 44.81 million taels, and exports to Tls. 380,833,326, giving an increase of 41.84 million taels. Commenting on these figures, Mr. CHALMERS says:—"That the value of imports should have increased by nearly 45 million taels must seem surprising to anyone who is familiar with the conditions prevailing in certain branches of the import trade. The increase is, in fact, a matter of values, and mainly of opium values, the increase in which alone has added nearly 30 million taels to the total. The higher values of cotton goods will go far to account for the remaining 15 million taels. The flourishing condition of the general export trade is the best and most hopeful feature of the statistics, and here the augmentation in value represents for the most part a quantitative increase. Turning to the table which shows the value of the direct trade with each country, it is found that the trade through Hongkong has increased by 33 million taels; that with Japan direct, by 27 million taels; that with Germany direct, by 12 million taels; and that with Russia direct, by 6 million taels. Increase is the rule, with the somewhat conspicuous exception of the United States, whose total is smaller by 8 million taels.

Space forbids further detailed extracts from this highly valuable report, though it is worth noticing that native cotton doubled its export, as also did vegetable oil. The infant trade in pig iron and steel from the Hanyang ironworks also continues to grow, some 63,700 tons being exported as against 37,000 tons in 1909, while Hankow iron ore and coal were also sent out of the country to greater extent than before. Slowly but surely China is beginning to open up, and if a wisely progressive policy is fearlessly followed out, the days to come should be blessed with abundant prosperity.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H.M.S. Hardy leaves for Mrs. Bay this afternoon to carry out practice.

H.M.S. Newcastle leaves for Wei-hai-wei on Saturday.

H.M.S. Monmouth came out of dock this morning and her place was taken by H.M.S. Thistle which boat is to undergo overhaul.

The Canadian Government has entered into a new contract with the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, for a monthly service between Vancouver and Auckland. The contractors are free to call at an Australian port if time permits.

The famous firm of Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson of Newcastle, one of whose latest and greatest feats was the building of the Mauretania, have, it is stated, completed arrangements for manufacturing aircraft. It is expected that this will lead ultimately to the building of warships at their Newcastle yard.

The non-magnetic yacht Carnegie was recently expected to arrive in Colombo. The Carnegie is the only non-magnetic vessel afloat. She is owned by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and her mission, which is an intentional one, is to keep out the magnetic forces as they prevail over the oceans, with the object of giving the mariner correct information.

According to a Montreal report the mail contract between Vancouver and Hongkong hitherto held by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and served by their well-known Empress steamers, has been awarded to the later Colonial and Canadian Northern Railway Companies, who are planning a system of steamship service in conjunction with the Black Sea (Irish) line.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To-day's quotation for Paris rubber per Messrs. Vernon and Smyth is 14.

A further case of plague (fatal) yesterday made the year's total 184.

Some one has entered the quarters at the Garrison School and stolen jewellery value \$140.

For the first time for some months the plague return sheet was inscribed "nil" to-day.

From the Colonial Secretary's Office we learn that Amy has been declared by Hongkong to be an infested port; while Pakhoi has been released from quarantine.

From Mr. T. Matsui Consul-General for Japan, we have received a copy of the eleventh Financial and Economic Annual of Japan. It contains a mass of well-marshalled information.

The British Postmaster-General announces that rural doctors will be allowed to participate in the new scheme of cheap telephones for farmers. Where five subscribers unite a service can be had for 23 a year.

A duel is to be fought between a Russian general and a St. Petersburg newspaper editor about an article the latter wrote referring to the trial of a company promoter who was accused of forgery. Singularly enough, part of the promoter's name is Liar-liar-ski.

The amount of money staked at the Pari-Mutuel in France during last year reached the high total of 374,514,985 francs. Of this sum seven million francs went to charitable institutions and three million and a half francs were devoted to horse-breeding purposes.

The value of the city of New York has recently been estimated at nearly 10,000 million dollars. In 1623 the land on which it is built was bought from the Indians for some rum and beads worth about twenty dollars. These twenty dollars would now scarcely buy the twentieth part of a square foot.

A telegram has been received from Kobe stating that among the honours distributed in connection with the Coronation has been conferred on Mr. W. H. Lever, Chairman of the well-known firm of Lever Brothers, Limited, which is erecting works for the manufacture of soap in Japan.

A start is to be made in a station at Tientsin shortly. The Electric Monoplane Syndicate, is to be put in commission. Motor trials have been made, and a few finishing touches are to be given to the apparatus. A well known French resident is to fly the machine.

It is reported from Havana, Cuba, that American engineers have succeeded in pumping out the water from the cofferdam which has been constructed around the Maine, the American warship which was sunk at Havana. They can now examine the hull of the Maine, where the explosion took place, and determine the cause of the disaster.

Early in the morning of June 19 a severe windstorm swept over Yokohama and neighbourhood, a number of fences being destroyed, while other damage was done. In the case of a launch, and one boy was killed on shore by the collapse of a wall.

There is a movement on foot to organize a Volunteer Corps in Bangkok, similar to those which are maintained in other places of the East. This, it is proposed, would include not only Siam but also members of all other nationalities, born in Siam would be eligible. Only persons of the Wild Tiger Corps, but the Volunteer Corps is planned, will be open to members of all sects, provided they have the other qualifications necessary.

Twenty-four 12-wheeled locomotives, ordered from America by the Japanese Railway Bureau were expected to arrive last month. The new engines are to be run on the Tokaido and Sanyo lines. These locomotives will be the largest in Japan, and their speed and hauling power is very great. When the engines are put into service, the train journey between Tokyo and Shimomoto will be lessened by an hour.

King George has already made gray hats the rage. Since the King was first seen wearing a gray derby a month or so ago the demand for hats of this kind was up. Then when the Kaiser and Prince Christian appeared in gray high hats Englishmen felt themselves obliged to take up this fashion. The gray derby has already ousted its black brother, and it promises to oust the straw hat from favour.

The survey recently made at Unzen was satisfactory, and it was found possible to lay out a good nine-hole golf course, 2,600 yards, with very little trouble. The work has already been commenced, and it is believed that the course will be ready before the end of the summer. Later in the season a full course of 18 holes may be made. The Nagasaki Prefectural officials and the inhabitants of Unzen are quite enthusiastic concerning the project, and their cheerful co-operation has made possible what was certainly a very good thing for the place. Foreign residents of Nagasaki as well as additional attraction for visitors from China.

AN OPEN SECRET.

MANY ask the reason for the continued and increasing demand for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The secret is that it never fails to give relief. The middle-aged men of to-day remember it as the remedy given them by their mothers for cholera and dysentery when they were children and its reputation as a positive cure for such ailments is still maintained. No remedy has ever been so generally known and so generally trusted as this. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown returned from Japan to-day.

Major H. L. Kline arrived by the a.s. Taro Maru from London to-day.

Miss M. Eyre left for Japan to-day by the a.s. Kumano Maru on a visit.

Lieut. O. R. S. Bromley, R.G.A., has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Second Lieut. G. F. H. Faithfull, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, has been made Lieutenant.

Lieut. G. F. Abraham, Assistant Naval Intelligence Officer, left for Japan by the a.s. Kumano Maru to-day.

Mr. S. B. C. Ross, District Officer for the New Territories, left by the French Mail Armand Behic for Home. He travels via Siberia.

Earl Roberts and about forty-five survivors of the march from Kabul to Kandahar in 1880 attended the annual commemorative dinner at the Hotel Cecil.

The many friends of the Rev. F. T. Johnson, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, will learn with regret that under urgent medical advice he is obliged to suspend work and go away for a time to recuperate his health. It is hoped that he will speedily recover and be able to resume his duties here.

The wedding was quietly celebrated at the Registrar's Office, yesterday of Mr. Donald Fraser, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and Miss Margaret (Daisy) Phyllis Myrtle Bullock, daughter of Mr. E. Bullock, of the Colonial Secretary's Department. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser left for Japan to-day.

A "ONE MAN" FIRM.

An action with respect to balance of salary, money lent and advanced, furniture supplied, money paid on behalf of and for the use of defendants, and price of shoes supplied, came before Mr. Justice Gomersall at the Supreme Court this morning when Ng Shan Chi and another sued the China Inland Traders Co., and another to recover \$373.78.

Mr. Lewis appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Reader Harris for defendants.

Mr. Lewis said that plaintiffs acted as compradors to defendants. The items with regard to the shoes was the only business defendants had done while plaintiffs had been with them. It was really a one man business and he hoped to prove that they did no business. Defendants had counterclaimed. In respect to the furniture, when his clients became compradors to defendants they took over from the old compradors the furniture for which \$240 was paid, which was more than the amount which they were claiming. When plaintiff's salary became due plaintiffs pressed for payment and defendant constantly said he had no money and could not pay. He also said that he wished to make other arrangements. He wished to get another comprador who would furnish cash and in fact finance the firm. Defendant asked plaintiffs to allow him to keep the furniture and said he would give \$200 for it. The whole idea of defendant was to get some money from some one and somehow. Subsequently trouble arose and plaintiffs gave notice to leave.

Evidence was called. His Lordship said there was a joint action which could not possibly succeed in its present form. He would non-suit the plaintiffs with costs with liberty for the second defendant to bring a fresh action and no order on the counter-claim.

His Lordship added that he thought it was a matter which could possibly be settled.

U.S. IN FAR EASTERN WATERS.

Probable Naval Increase.

The Cuban-American states that First Lieutenant Maurice Edwin Shearer, U.S.M.C. was to leave Cavite station on the evening of June 27 in command of a detachment of enlisted men of the Marine Corps who are under orders to proceed to the China coast. These men, will, it is understood, be assigned to duty aboard the U.S. gunboats Helena and Wilmington, respectively. They were to embark on the naval auxiliary Nanahan.

Advice from the China coast, says the journal, state that for some months past United States consular officials have complained of the inadequate naval force which is at present maintained in the Far East by the Washington Government. And it is understood that quite a few incidents have occurred within the past few months that have more fully disclosed the fact to be true. Although the complaints of the consular officials have no bearing upon the present transfer of Marines to the American gunboats on the China coast, it is expected that within the near future a more respectable naval representation in Chinese waters will be ordered by Washington.

A HOME NECESSITY.

THERE is one medicine that every family should have on hand, and especially during the summer months, viz. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to succeed in all cases of colic, cholera, and diarrhoea. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

THE NUMBER OF OBSERVATION PLACE PIERS.

As a matter of urgency Mr. Shelton Hooper, at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday afternoon, asked by whose authority Observation Place pier was used as a dumping ground for the "lap-sap" and refuse of the eastern district. It was so bad and so offensive that tenants in that neighbourhood had been complaining to him, and he had sent down an overseer who found half a cart load of rubbish dumped down on the pier. Mr. Hooper asked whether it was done with the knowledge of the Sanitary Board or Department and whether it was a fact that a similar thing had occurred at the bottom Peak Train station.

The President said that in the case of Observation Place pier it was done with the full knowledge and on the authority of the Sanitary Department with the consent of the Government. It was curious that the tenants of houses in the vicinity had only just complained when the work had unfortunately had to be carried on at Observation Place pier for the last month. As they would have noticed the pier was a very long one and the carts were only taken on it when the boats were there and the rubbish was forthwith loaded into the boats so that there would be no accumulation on the pier. If the tenants of Tin Lok Lane found it so bad, he wondered how it was that the tenants at Ship Street had been able to put up with the refuse there so long. The refuse had to be shipped from some place, and the proper place was Ship Street, but since the department had acquired its new boat the pier there was found to be too shallow. A larger pier had therefore to be built at which these boats could lie. In consequence the boats had temporarily to remove to Observation Place, but they would be back again at this pier in a little over three weeks. If any member could suggest any less offensive way of getting rid of the rubbish he would be very glad to take the hint. As far as he could see there was nothing else to be done. His only surprise was that the papers and those connected with them had taken so long to find this out.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—It is a long suffering public. The President said that was possibly so. The coxswains of the boats had strict instructions to use one side of the pier only and everything was being done to mitigate the nuisance.

Mr. Shelton Hooper asked if the President was satisfied that the stuff was only dumped down when a boat was alongside and that it was removed immediately. The President I was down there yesterday at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Hooper—The stuff was strewn about the wharf just before time. About what time would that be delivered?

The President—I never saw any about the wharf, but possibly if your information is correct the coolies are not carrying out their instructions. I can assure the Board that every precaution is being taken to prevent rubbish from accumulating on the pier.

The discussion then ended.

HONGKONG SHORTHAND SUCCESSES.

A pleasant function took place at the Diocesan Boys' School yesterday afternoon, when certificates for proficiency in shorthand were presented. These are the results of an examination held in April last under an Examining Committee, approved by the Phonetic Institute, Bath. The successes this year were particularly satisfactory as five candidates obtained first class or special certificates.

The certificates were presented by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, after a few appropriate and congratulatory words, to the following:

First Class or Speed—William Hall, Peter Abesser, Mok Hing-cheong, J. Anderson and T. Rowan.

Second Class or Theory—J. Hall, C. Breitenfeldt, Mok Cheuk Sang and M. Rijnhaan.

Third Class or Elementary—J. Yew, A. Ahwee, G. Ahwee, P. Wong, Cheong Sik, Lok Sing-ai, Lung Kwai-tum, Kong Ho-cheung, Pak Shu-tong, Pak Shu-huen, G. Owens, A. Alaraki, Mok Hing, G. Brockett, G. Mattock, W. Gittins, A. Gifford, Wong Pak-tong and F. Whitfield.

Fifteen persons were arrested at No. 7, Shelley Street in connection with an opium divan and at the Magistrate's this morning, Mr. F. A. Hazland fined the keeper \$100 and the remainder \$2 each. The work of the police in suppressing opium divans is becoming increasingly difficult as some of the middle class Chinese seem to be allowing coolies and such like to smoke opium on their premises.

THE VETO BILL.

EFFECT ON CROWN AND PROTESTANT SUCCESSION.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Lords, during discussion of the Parliament Bill, Lord Lansdowne introduced, in the committee stage, his amendment providing for the submission to the electorate of any measure affecting the existence of the Crown, the Protestant succession, or other measures not approved by a Joint Committee.

He urged that under Clause 2, as it stood, neither the Crown, the Church or our political liberties were safe. Lord Morley replied that he could not imagine the House of Commons passing a Bill impairing the Crown or the Protestant succession.

FLOODS IN BULGARIA.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

A deluge, lasting 56 hours, has caused devastating floods in South Bulgaria, resulting in wholesale destruction of crops and villages. The damage is estimated at £4,000,000 sterling.

WATER FAMINE IN ROUMELIA.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

The reservoirs at Philippopolis (Roumelia) were damaged and a water famine is imminent.

Many people are fleeing to the mountains.

THE SHIRE STEAMSHIP LINE.

FAR EASTERN RUNS TO CHARGE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company has acquired control of the Shire line of steamers.

It is stated that the Shire steamers will be diverted to other trades and that their trade in the Far East will be carried on by the Glen fleet, in which both have been hitherto engaged.

THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

PEACE-MAKING AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

The Vienna newspaper, Neue Freie Presse, states that as a result of a recent conference Austria, Italy and Russia have arrived at a complete agreement regarding the Balkan situation, which should be most valuable in preserving peace.

IN THE COURTS.

Three coolies were charged with stealing ship's stores from the S.S. Ernest Simon. One defendant was discharged and the other two were sentenced to three weeks imprisonment each with hard labour. The value of the stolen goods was \$45.50.

A Hekshaw coolie was fined \$4 for disorderly conduct. Defendant was engaged by Inspector Coyne and on alighting at the Crown Solicitor's Office the latter told the coolie to wait. However the coolie got hold of complainant's arm and commenced to create a noise which attracted a large crowd.

Fifteen persons were arrested at No. 7, Shelley Street in connection with an opium divan and at the Magistrate's this morning, Mr. F. A. Hazland fined the keeper \$100 and the remainder \$2 each. The work of the police in suppressing opium divans is becoming increasingly difficult as some of the middle class Chinese seem to be allowing coolies and such like to smoke opium on their premises.

The Secret Is Out.

The secret of the popularity of Club Whisky lies in its unvarying consistency of quality.

Club Whisky has been on the market for 17 years and has maintained its high quality all the time.

H. Price & Co., Ltd.

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 15.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

APPROVED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Notable Speech by Sir E. Grey.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 4.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Naval Prize Bill without a division, thus assenting to the Declaration of London.

Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith delivered powerful speeches, accepting responsibility for the Declaration, as being in the highest interests of the peace of the world and British maritime supremacy.

The House had previously defeated by 301 votes to 231 an amendment moved by Mr. Butcher, which Mr. Balfour supported, demanding that the Declaration be submitted to a Commission of Experts before the Bill be proceeded with.

The Division figures were greeted with Opposition cheers and some cries of "Traitors!" and "Gamblers with the People's Food."

SIR EDWARD GREY'S DEFENCE.

LATER.

Sir Edward Grey said he had no reason to complain of the attitude of the official Leaders of the Opposition, but in the general Opposition to the Declaration there had been a gross amount of misstatement and misrepresentation. Mr. Balfour and many of the Opposition had come rather late to the consideration of the question, and the result was that their attention, coming upon all the criticism that had been devoted to these things, had become focussed and concentrated on what were not really the most important points. Mr. Balfour never mentioned the central point of the whole matter from the naval point of view, namely, the effect of the Declaration on our rights of blockade when we were belligerents. Another thing which introduces confusion, said Sir Edward Grey, is the attempt to dovetail into each other, as Mr. Balfour did, the effect upon belligerents of questions which must be carefully separated.

Sir Edward proceeded: I deal with the question of neutrals briefly, because I am convinced if I can prove that we gain as belligerents the case for the opposition against the Declaration must be dropped. As neutrals, I am convinced that the question of the sinking of vessels. The late Government left us to claim compensation for vessels sunk despite their protests, and there was no remedy whatsoever except in Russian prize courts. We did not get compensation, precisely because those Courts upheld the principle of the sinking. Then came The Hague Conference where the majority of the Powers were against a rule prohibiting sinking. When we came with the Declaration of London the United States, which supported us at The Hague, itself put in as its own view that, under restricted conditions, sinking was allowable. After that what was the use in trying to proceed further in securing international law that in no circumstances should sinking be allowed? The Chambers of Commerce bombarded the late Government to give them some free list. The latter would be able now, if they were in office, to give a much more satisfactory answer. Under the Declaration of London surely we have much more chance before an International Prize Court with a majority of neutrals than we can have in the prize court of the belligerent, who is judge in his own court.

We now come to the question as to how the Declaration will affect us as belligerents. Does it really increase the risk of interference with our food supplies when we are at war? My great point in favour of the Declaration from the naval point of view is that, as regards blockade, we have got an agreement diminishing the risk of interference with our action as belligerents, the prospect of which has become a very serious question unless an agreement is reached pretty soon. I lay down the broad proposition that if we can keep the sea free for the British flag in time of war, we can keep it free for neutrals in time of war. If the British flag is driven from the sea we cannot be saved from starvation by dependence upon neutrals. I contend that without the Declaration you revert to the risk of food being declared absolute contraband. If the Declaration is ratified there will be three points in favour of the insurer: now non-existent. The insurer will know that food cannot be legally treated as absolute contraband; that the doctrine of continuous voyage cannot lawfully be applied; and that if cargo is illegally seized compensation can be claimed before an unbiased international court. This must favourably affect the conveyance of food to us in time of war.

With regard to the sinking of neutrals, the only change which the Declaration makes is that "if our enemy sinks

neutrals coming to us he will have to prove the emergency before an international Court on which he has only one representative. That fact will not make it easier for him to prove the emergency. Mr. Balfour argued that if we were at war and our enemy interfered with neutrals bringing us food he would probably bring down the interference of the neutral Power concerned, and that would be to our advantage, but that if the Declaration were ratified, the neutral Powers would remain passive and await the decision of the International Prize Court. I contend that if we are at war with a great Continental Power, there is only one great neutral Power interested in the supply of food to us and with a fleet to interfere which is likely to be of use to us; and that is the United States. We have no right to speculate on the action of the United States. It is for them to take their own view of the Declaration. What their policy may be is for them to say; we have no right to expect that they, without this Declaration, will take a more extreme line against the sinking of neutral vessels than they will after the Declaration is passed. (Ministerial cheers.) We must bear in mind that the United States is no reluctant party to signing the Declaration. They are an actively consenting party. They throughout have taken a deep interest in the prompt establishment of an international prize court and have always regarded the acceptance of the Declaration as essential to the establishment of the successful working of such a court. It is untrue that the United States regard the failure of the prize court convention and the Declaration with satisfaction or indifference. The United States is at least as anxious to ratify the Declaration as the Continental Powers, and it is not to be regarded as a question of the Continental Powers versus Great Britain. Supposing the Declaration failed, that it never came into existence and that it was never ratified because at the last moment we refused to ratify, what is the probable course of events? We are at war with a Continental Power, and that Power will know perfectly well that the United States and itself were agreed under the Declaration of London, and agreed regarding the rules of maritime war. The probable consequence will be that our Continental enemy, knowing the risk and desiring to avoid the danger of friction with the United States, the great maritime neutral interested in our food supply, would propose to the United States that each agree at the outset of the war to accept the rules of the Declaration as those which should regulate their relations and would be prepared to refer to arbitration any question arising between them regarding the Declaration. We should be no better off in that case than if we ratified the Declaration. Indeed if it was owing to us that the Declaration was not ratified we would be worse off because we would not be entitled to appeal to any of its articles. Moreover, it would not follow that the United States or any other neutral would concede to us what we gain under the Declaration regarding the rights of blockade. This is the most important point. Conditions have changed from the old days of unrestricted action. Your two-Power or three-Power standard is no longer going to be a world-power standard. That is due to the growth of fleets generally and the risk of neutrals interfering with belligerents. We would never bring a continental enemy to his knees by dealing with him alone; for he makes his own munitions, and is able to get his supplies overland. What is the particular weapon we wish to retain unimpaired? In what particular way do we wish neutrals not to interfere in time of war? It is the blockade. As the world's fleets have been growing it has been becoming more important to us, in order that we should not be crippled when belligerents, to make sure that neutrals should not interfere with what we regard as an essential and effective right of blockade. Now honourable members will perhaps realise why the two Naval Delegates signed the report. Evidently there have been divergent views on the subject of the blockade. The Continental view would hamper us very much. We have got under the Declaration an agreement that the right of blockade shall be an elastic and not a fixed right. We have secured conditions which in the opinion of the Admiralty were essential to the effective use of the blockade. (Ministerial cheers.) I have never seen any evidence that any of the much-quoted Admirals consider the increasing dependence of belligerents upon the agent of neutrals, or upon the greater tendency to put restriction upon belligerent action which no one fleet can resist. When we are asked to appoint a Commission of experts I say: "We dealt with the question of blockade from the view point of high policy; we are not going to devolve the responsibility upon any commission of experts. (Ministerial cheers.) Regarding the conversion of merchant-men as belligerents, we are not affected. We would continue to do our best to destroy them. All vessels so convertible are known, and therefore the matter is not so important to us as might be supposed. By declining to ratify the Declaration you obstruct the really genuine desire of the other great Powers to come to some agreement, and you take a step in the direction of setting the world against you. I have very little doubt that the Declaration would remain and would be regarded by the Powers as a sort of rule of international law which they mean to observe amongst themselves, and we would be left outside. We do not want to be left outside this international agreement. It is perfectly safe for us to enter it." (Ministerial cheers.)

ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

Foster, Hobbs and Strudwick have accepted the invitation of the M.C.C. to play for England in their matches in Australia.

HOME CRICKET.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

Kent has beaten the Indian XI by nine wickets.

MASSY'S REVENGE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

Massy won the French Open Golf Championship at La Boulie, defeating Vardon and all the other British "cracks."

(Note—It will be remembered that Massy and Vardon tied in the British Championship, but the latter easily won on the re-play. Braid won the French championship last year.—Ed. C.M.)

SHOOTING OF LIONS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. David Davies (Montgomeryshire) asked if the Government were prepared to modify the existing restrictions in regard to the shooting of lions in East Africa, in view of the damage they did to settlers.

The Right Hon. Mr. L. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said there was a considerable difference of opinion on the subject. He was communicating with the Governor.

HEAT WAVE IN STATES AND CANADA.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

A heat wave is being experienced in the United States and Canada. Temperatures varying from 102 to 117 in the shade are recorded.

Many deaths have taken place, including 30 at Pittsburgh alone. Thousands of people are prostrated. Forest fires have caused some destruction at the Porcupine goldfield.

MALTA'S CONSTITUTION.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

The Right Hon. Mr. L. Harcourt, replying in the House of Commons to Mr. J. P. Porter (Lab., Attarcliffe), said he could not hold out any expectation of further constitutional changes at Malta in the near future.

KING GEORGE AND BOY SCOUTS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

King George received 40,000 Boy Scouts at Windsor yesterday.

The gathering was a notable one, included Lieut. General Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, Lord Charles Beresford and Lieut. General Sir H. C. O. Plumer.

THE OVERSEAS VISITORS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 4.

The Delegates of the Dominions on visiting Dublin were entertained to luncheon at the Vice-Regal Lodge.

The Lord Lieutenant said the inclusion of Ireland in the tour of the Delegates was the suggestion of one person only, who should be nameless.

Mr. Oliver of South Africa said that from what they had seen of Great Britain was not declining but was progressing.

At the dinner given in honour of the delegates at University College, Mr. Christiani Botha, replying to the toast of "The Overseas Visitors," said the British Empire had kept absolute faith with the people of South Africa and given them a position among the free nations of the Empire.

The Hon. J. T. Molloy, President of the South African House of Assembly, in toasting Ireland, said that South Africans were happy and prosperous because of their free institutions. They wished prosperity to come to Ireland.

SIR ELTON GORST'S SUCCESSOR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

The Daily Telegraph states that the Government has decided to recommend the appointment of Lord Kitchener as successor to Sir Eldon Gorst in Egypt.

It is understood that the powers of the office will be increased, especially to include the Sudan.

A STRANGE PARAGRAPH.

LATER.

An authoritative paragraph has been published which says it is officially declared that the Government is not prepared to make any statement regarding the Daily Telegraph's report respecting Lord Kitchener.

The paragraph adds that there is reason to believe that the Egyptian appointment would be far from unobjectionable to Lord Kitchener, and that any attempt to discredit the report should be received with caution.

THE MOROCCAN AFFAIR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

A Tangier telegram received in Paris says that the Agadir region is absolutely quiet.

It is estimated that German interests there amount to £3,000 sterling.

FRENCH COMPOSURE.

LATER.

President Fallieres and M. de Selves, the Foreign Minister, have gone on an official visit to Holland.

Their departure is an evidence of French composure in the Moroccan crisis.

BRITAIN OBSERVANT.

Mr. Asquith has informed Mr. Balfour that the Moroccan question is seriously occupying the attention of the British Government. Diplomatic communications are, he said, proceeding.

CRUISER TO REPLACE THE PANTHER.

The gunboat Panther, which was diverted to Agadir while homeward bound from Damaraland, is to be relieved by the cruiser Berlin.

ONTARIO MINISTER'S EXPERIENCE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 5.

The Provincial Minister for Mines at Ontario, while proceeding to inspect the new railway, narrowly escaped death in a canoe.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN PEKING.

(Wah Tei Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, July 4.

The Wai-wu-pu has requested the Foreign Ministers to cause the foreign troops to evacuate Peking.

LEANG TUNG YEN'S RETURN.

(Wah Tei Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, July 4.

H. E. Leung Tung Yen, the newly-appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, will arrive in Peking at the end of this month from America, via Europe and the Siberian railway.

MUKDEN VLADIVOSTOK RAILWAY.

(Wah Tei Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, July 4.

The Board of Communications has co-operated with the Russian Government to build a branch railway connecting Mukden with Vladivostok. The capital is to be \$5,000,000.

MEXICO'S INDEMNITY.

(Wah Tei Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, July 4.

H. E. Chung Yin Tong, the Chinese Minister in Washington, has wired that the Mexican Government has agreed to pay \$2,000,000 as indemnity for the loss of life and property suffered by the Chinese merchants during the revolution.

The Minister intends to demand more than this sum.

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Mrs. Thompson, by W. D. Howells.

The One Way Trail, by Ridgwell Cullum.

The Land of Promise, by Stanley Portal Hyatt.

The Pink Shop, by Fergus Hume.

Moll O' the Toll Bar, by Theodora Wilson.

Bramblingham Hall, by James Elphinstone.

The Government, by Frank Swinnerton.

Brother Corvus, by C. C. C.

Dolores, by Compton Burnett.

A Ghost from the Past, by Alice Maud Meadows.

Nina, by Rosaline Mason.

Isola, by Alice J. Diehl.

Half a Crown, by Rita.

Liddell's Wife, by Florence Ward.

Off the Main Road, by Victor L. Whitechurch.

The Woman in It, by Charles Garvice.

The Real Mrs. Holyer, by E. M. Channen.

Rescued the Greek, by Maurice Everett.

The Pinfield, by J. S. Fletcher.

The Lord of Labour, by George Griffith.

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THE HUXHAM TRIO.

There were no two opinions about the instantaneous and brilliant success of the Huxham Trio, who made their debut at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening, for they were most enthusiastically recalled again and again. In song and character sketches these artists are excellent and if last night's reception is any criterion they ought to have a most successful season in Hongkong; for they scored a great hit. The Collier Sisters are still prime favourites at this popular playhouse while a large selection of new and interesting films are now being exhibited.

CONDENSED MILK PROSECUTION.

The first prosecution under the new ordinance with regard to condensed milk came before Mr. F. A. Haslam at the Magistracy to-day, when Inspector Coyah proceeded against the Sincere & Co., and the Wing On & Co., for not having the required labels on the tins stating that the milk was not suitable for infants under one year of age.

The evidence was to the effect that both firms had the Volunteer brand of milk exposed for sale. In the case of the Wing On & Co., none of the tins bore the required labels, while some tins without labels were behind those bearing labels in the showcase at Sincere's. Both firms said they had forgotten to place the labels on the tins and offered to place a label on the tin purchased by the inspector.

A fine of \$50 in each case was imposed.

HEBREW AND CUSTOMS.

At an inquest at the London Hospital on a Jewish child a juryman asked why the body was lying between two Christian children in the hospital mortuary.

The Coroner—Probably it was because there was no "wastin'" for the body as there was Jewish custom.

The juryman—It should not be allowed. It is contrary to our Jewish custom.

The Coroner—Surely they can't have another now that they are dead? He added that there was a Hebrew mortuary, and he would inquire why the child was not placed in it.

The juryman—We only want one religious view respected.

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